

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## EUCRATEA CHELATA.

To the Editors of the *Annals of Natural History*.

Tynemouth, Northumberland, March 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—In the March Number of the *Annals* I perceive that the Rev. T. Hincks has had the good fortune to be the first to announce the discovery of external ovaries on *Eucratea chelata*.

While on a visit to Weymouth in May 1849, I picked up several specimens of that very beautiful zoophyte, with some peculiarly-shaped cells, which, with the aid of Dr. A. H. Hassall, I then ascertained to be ovarian vesicles.

I have since then from time to time delayed publishing that interesting fact, and my attention having been only within the last month recalled to the subject, by observing, in the Rev. D. Landsborough's 'Popular History of British Zoophytes,' that ovaries had been recently found on two other members of the family Eucratiadæ, I then resolved to send you a notice of the result of my observations on *Eucratea chelata*, and, much to my dismay, found that I had been forestalled by the Rev. T. Hincks.

Trusting, however, that further information on this point will be acceptable to some of your readers, I have great pleasure in forwarding to you a rough drawing of a specimen of *Eucratea chelata* in my possession from Weymouth, showing front and side views of the aperture of the ovary, which is always on the same side of the ovary, facing the aperture of the cell from which it springs. The aperture of the upper part of the ovary is on the inner side of the somewhat globular capsule, nearly semicircular, with a slight projecting process on either side near to its junction with that of the lower part, which exactly corresponds with the oblique subterminal aperture of the polype cell.



I am, Gentlemen, yours truly,

JOHN COPPIN.

*A new Genus and Species of Crustacea.* By JAMES EIGHTS.

This Antarctic species, from the New South Shetlands, belongs to the *Idotea* family. It is remarkable for its gigantic size, the length being  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and the breadth across the middle  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch. It is also peculiar in having the six anterior legs short and monodactyle or anchoral, while the eight posterior are long, stout, triangulate, spinose, and end in a short claw. Superior antennæ short, half the inferior in length, having a very short flagellum; inferior pair with a multiarticulate flagellum as long as the basal portion. Form of body oblong-ovate. Abdomen 5-jointed, the last segment subtriangular with sinuato-arcuate sides, and subcarinate longitudinally along